The Citrus Industry

Vol. 25 — No. 7 JULY, 1944 15 Cents A Copy

GOOD MAN QUITS; GOOD MAN NAMED

The resignation of Thomas B. Swann as a member of the Florida Citrus Commission is a distinct loss to the industry, For eight years Mr. Swann has been an active and efficient member of the Commission; for three years he had been chairman of that important body. Recognized throughout the industry as a man well fitted for the important duties devolving upon the members of that body, he never failed in the performance of those duties.

As chairman of the Commission, he devoted his time, his energies and his abilities to furthering the welfare of the citrus growers of Florida never permitting his personal interests or his personal buisness to interfere with the obligations of his office. His retirement, due solely to the growing demands of his own personal business, is a positive loss to the citrus industry of Florida. He has earned a high place in the esteem of fellow growers and the people of Florida.

Named by Governor Holland to succeed Mr. Swann on the Commission is Harry L. Askew, prominent citrus grower of Lakeland, and for many years an active leader in numerous citrus organizations. Well known throughout citrus circles, Mr. Askew's appointment brings to the membership of the Commission a man in every way qualified for the important duties he assumes.

At the same time, Governor Holland reappointed these members of the Commission whose terms expired: William L. Tilden, Orlando; Charles A. Stewart, of Lakeland; G. R. Brock, of Cocoa; A. S. Herlong, of Leesburg; M. H. McNutt, of Orlando; Jeff Flake, of Wauchula.

The appointment of Mr. Askew and the reappointment of the retiring members assures the continued efficient working of the Commission.

CITRUS BOARD REORGANIZED

The resignation of Thomas B. Swann as chairman and member of the Florida Citrus Commission, brought about a reorganization of that body at a recent meeting in Lakeland when Fred W. Davis of Lake Wales, sales manager of the Lake Wales Citrus Growers Association, was named chairman to succeed Mr. Swann. A. S. Herlong, Sr., prominent grower of Leesburg, was re-elected vice-chairman.

Mr. Davis has been prominently connected with the citrus industry for many years and has long been looked upon as a leader. For a number of years he has been sales manager of the Lake Wales Citrus Growers Association, an independent co-operative, prior to which time he was sales manager for the Florida Citrus Exchange of Tampa.

R. C. Evans was re-elected secretary-manager and assistant advertising manager; John Moscrip was renamed advertising and sales-promotion-manager; Thomas W. Bryant of Lakeland was reappointed attorney.

Later, Chairman Davis named the following committees:

M. H. McNutt, Orlando reappointed chairman of the advertising committee. Other members of this committee are G. R. Brock, Charles A. Stewart, W. L. Tilden and J. J. Schumann. This committee has supervision over the expenditure of $1,250,000 annually in advertising Florida citrus fruits.

Jeff Flake, of Wauchula, formerly in the U. S. diplomatic service, was renamed chairman of the budget committee with R. M. Clewis, Sr., and W. R. Bishop as the other members.

A new committee, to be known as the research committee, was created with A. S. Herlong of Leesburg, as chairman. Other members are M. H. McNutt and Harry L. Askew.

Other committtees, Mr. Davis announced, would be named as occasion requires.

The reorganization as announced keeps in service, so far as possible, men who are thoroughly familiar with the duties of their offices and committees, who have long been prominently identified with the industry and the workings of the Commission. It is only fair to anticipate that the Commission will continue, and still further promote, the good work which has been accomplished since its organization in 1935.

WHO WOULD BELIEVE IT?

Here in Florida, we have been led to believe that California and Californians do nothing but exploit their citrus fruits—but evidently they do all their exploitation away from home. A Texas editor who is now stationed at a naval station in California writes his paper as follows:

"One thing has puzzled us and that is this:

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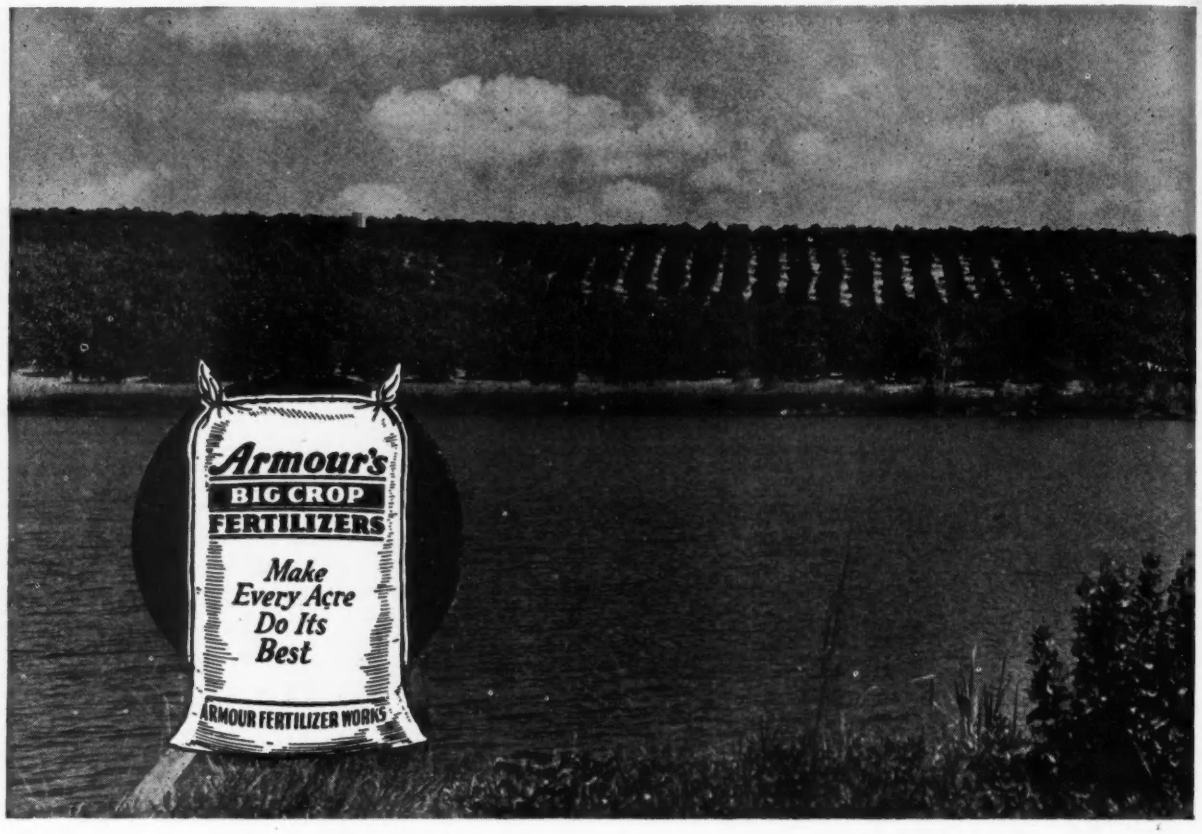
On the Florida Scene



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JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

President's Annual Address

BY PRESIDENT FRANK M. O'BYRNE
AT THE 57TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FLORIDA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

This is the season for stockholders' meetings. Let us think for a while of fruit and vegetable growing in Florida as being a gigantic business of which we are the stockholders gathered in our annual stockholders' meeting. Let us look back to see how far we have come, look around to see how we are doing and look forward to see where we are headed.

Consider first the Citrus Industry, the largest section of our "company." When I came to Florida in 1911, the State was producing about four and a half million boxes of citrus fruit per year. In 1936, twenty-five years later, about thirty million boxes—an increase of awenty-five and a half boxes—an increase of twenty-five and a half a year. From 1926 to 1943, a period of seven years, our citrus crop has increased to sixty-eight million, seven hundred thousand boxes, an increase of about thirty-nine million boxes in seven years, or an average increase of over five and a half million boxes per year.

What was it that happened in 1936 which started our production skyrocketing at such a dizzy rate? It was at that time that the program of pH control and secondary elements, promulgated by the Citrus Experiment Station and others, began to be widely accepted by production managers throughout the State.

At the meeting of this Society last year, Dr. A. F. Camp gave a most detailed report on this program, with very specific and definite recommendations for the guidance of growers. So valuable and authoritative was this article that it has been reprinted and disseminated by three different fertilizer companies for the use of their salesmen and customers.

At our meeting last year, I called attention to the tremendous increase in citrus production in Florida and expressed the hope that we would have no widespread planting of groves such as took place during and after World War I. And what followed? Every citrus nursery in Florida sold out completely and some advertised their regret that they did not have a hundred thousand more trees ready for market.

During the past five years (not including the present one, for which figures are not yet available) there were delivered and planted in Florida three million, five hundred three thousand, four hundred ninety-nine* (3,503,499) citrus trees, exactly the number of bearing trees in Orange and Dade counties combined. Just what do **you** think will happen when this number of additional trees come into bearing? (*At sixty trees to the acre, this would amount to fifty-eight thousand, three hundred ninety (58,390) acres. In addition, many trees were raised on the same property on which they were planted. Of them, the Nursery Inspector has no record).

Nor is Florida the only state producing citrus. There are Arizona, Louisiana, Texas and California. All of these states are increasing their production, also.

If we figure that on the average a box of citrus contains one hundred twenty fruit, the citrus producing states of our Union produced twenty-four fruits for every man, woman and child in the United States in 1910, thirty-eight fruits in 1920, forty-four fruits in 1930, one hundred seventeen fruits in 1940, and one hundred twenty-seven fruits in 1943.

We are now producing over a box of fruit for every man, woman and child in the United States, including those in Florida, California, Texas, Arizona and Louisiana. This year's figure will be considerably above last year's and I hate to consider what we may produce next year and in the years to come.

While the production of other fruits have been almost stationary, the production of citrus has been forging ahead steadily until now the citrus crop is almost as large as the apple, pear, peach, grape, fig and, in fact, almost all other fruit crops put together** (**Last year, the production of fifteen fruits in the United States totaled fourteen million, one hundred sixty thousand (14,160,000) tons, of which citrus accounted for six million, four hundred eighty-nine thousand (6,489,000) tons, or forty-five and eight-tenths (45.8 %) per cent. Next year it should be well over fifty per cent).

One can see at a glance that we have come a long way in production. Next, how are we doing? At the moment — we are doing fine! Fruit prices are higher than they have been since the last World War. We **know** that this is **due** to the War, and if we think for a minute we must admit that it is **temporary.** It is due to the high prices and favorable weather to citrus and unfavorable to many other fruit crops. It seems mighty good, however, to growers who have known so many different kinds of hard luck over the past fifteen years. It is to be hoped that the growers will salt away a good large share of their present nice profits to tide them over some bad years that are sure to come. Buy War Bonds!

During these days, canned citrus fruit juices and concentrated juices are being shipped the world over. They are playing a great part in feeding the hungry, maintaining health and building morale. We hope that they are making permanent friends and customers, for in the years to come we will need them, all.

What of the future? How are we going to dispose of this constantly mounting tonnage of Florida fruit? What of our product? Is our fruit deteriorating with increased production, holding its own, or improving in quality? This is a most important question; It will be answered authoritatively at this meeting.

The disposal of wastes from our fruit processing plants has become a tremendous problem. How can we dispose of them without poluting the countryside? Can we convert them into by-products from which we can realize a profit? We shall hear from the three best informed men in the State on this subject.

Is it true that our rainfall is decreasing? Is there anything we can do about it? How can the small grower enjoy the advantages of irrigation? We will have the answers to those questions, too.

Is our State being over-drained? Are our artesian wells becoming salty? Is there a change in the varieties we are planting? Can we improve our methods of citrus juice concentrating? Can we get fertilizers, insecticides, labor and machinery?

These and many other questions perplex the citrus growers and we shall hear the answers before we leave.

Does the Lychee hold commercial possibilities in Florida? What about root stocks? What about the vegetable industry? Will it be able to get good seed, fertilizers and insecticides? Are there new wrinkles in insect and disease control, propagating and dehydration?

We can see that there are plenty of problems ahead to command our interest for the next two days. Our "stockholders' meeting" will be a busy one.

Florida has long been the proving ground for agricultural investigators. We locate them, train them and then lose them to states where the salary scale is higher. We can name a dozen top-flight investigators we have lost in that way, despite the fact that we could have held them in Florida for less than they were offered elsewhere.

Agricultural investigators are born, not made. A good one is priceless. Twelve years ago our groves in this section seemed

(Continued on page 14)

Polk Leads State In May Citrus Fruit Shipments

Winter Haven, June 29—(Special)—Polk and Citrus counties stood at the opposite extremes in the volume of fruit moved during the month of May, when the state total amounted to 5,691,993 boxes, according to the monthly report of the statistical department of the state citrus inspection bureau.

Polk county moved 2,152,785 boxes, equivalent to 38 percent of the state total, while Citrus, named for the state's leading agricultural industry, trailed the 27 counties with only 1838 boxes.

Orange county held its cusomary "second place" with 1,106,501, only slightly more than half the Polk county production, and Lake retained its usual third place, with 458,882 boxes. Highlands was fourth with 263,313 and St. Luciee, fifth with 234,829 boxes.

The breakdown for the state showed 1,541,392 boxes of grapefruit, 4,144,466 boxes of oranges and 6135 boxes of tangerines. This indicated an increase in grapefruit volume over the month of April but a decline in oranges and tangerines. May shipments decreased only slightly from the April record which included 5,723,869 boxes, of which 1,426,779 were grapefruit, 4,282,574 of oranges and 14,516 of tangerines.

The Polk county shipments included 575,093 boxes of grapefruit, 1,576,598 of oranges ard 1094 of tangerines, with Orange county showing 190,295 of grapefruit, 914,324 of oranges and 882 of tangerines.

The volume moved by other counties was as follows:

Brevard, 194,994; Indian River, 194,132; Seminole, 186,832; Pinellas, 176,583; Hillsborough, 165,549; Volusia, 111,615; DeSoto, 93,351; Duval, 91,586; Pasco, 41,810; Lee, 35,741; Manatee, 31,929; Osceola, 24,763; Broward, 24,443; Palm Beach, 17,308; Putnam, 15,389; Marion, 15,000; Hernando, 14,656; Hardee, 13,807; Sarasota, 9217; Dade, 8843; Citrus, 1239.

During the month, rail movements included 1,477,015 boxes of grapefruit, 3,888,333 boxes of oranges and 5822 of tangerines. The movements by truck accounted for 64,377 boxes of grapefruit, 256,133 of oranges and 913 of tangerines.

Seventy percent of the orange shipments, amounting to 2,894,861 boxes were "color-added" and bulk shipments for May totaled 9427 boxes, of which 1812 were grapefruit and 7615 oranges.

The container analysis for the

(Continued on page 13)

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The Citrus Industry
EXCLUSIVE SPECIALIZED CITRUS PUBLICATION
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Representing no special interest

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Fungi And Controlliug ... Citrus Pests

By E. W. BERGER
ENTOMOLOGIST (Retired), STATE PLANT BOARD

It is well known that Florida is fortunately situated in regard to climatic conditions favoring the development of certain fungus parasites of scale insects and whiteflies, principally of citrus but also of some other plants. Suitable moisture conditions, at least occurring periodically are perhaps the principal requirement for the proper development of these fungus parasites or friendly fungi as Florida growers prefer to call them. Such moisture conditions prevailing during the period of summer rains and, also, occasionally at other times, relieve the citrus growers and some others of expensive spraying operations for the control of pests which are generally necessary in other states.

There are two principal groups of these friendly fungi — the Aschersonias and another group that destroys mainly scale insects.

The Red Aschersonia, or Red Whitefly fungus, is the principal one of this group extensively present in Florida and heretofore favored by citrus growers in the control of whiteflies. The State Plant Board cultured this fungus from 1915 until 1943 when this work was discontinued. As its name implies, this fungus is red, probably more correctly orange-red, and appears on the underside of leaves where it infects whitefly larvae as red spots or pustules, the largest being approximately one-eighth of an inch in diameter.

As already stated, this fungus being abundantly present in many parts of Florida, makes it convenient for growers to distribute it from their own trees or nearby groves. All that is necessary is to collect whitefly infested leaves on which the whitefly larvae are infected with the fungus. Place one or two leaves, having an abundance of this fungus upon them in about a quart of water, thoroughly stirring them about so as to produce a mixture of the fungus spores and water. This mixture can then be removed into other whitefly infested trees either by means of a suitable sprayer or by means of a whisk broom. In case a sprayer is used it is necessary to strain the liquid to remove large particles which would clog the nozzle. There is no likelihood of the spores of the fungus being strained out as they are very small. Some growers have also adopted the plan of making a mixture of the fungus spores and water in a bucket and going about among the trees, simply dipping the ends of growing twigs that are heavily infested with whitefly into the liquid. Some of the whitefly larvae will then become infected with the fungus and the infection will gradually spread throughout the rest of the trees. Another method consists in attaching fungus bearing leaves to the leaves of the tree into which one wishes to introduce the fungus, by pinning them against the lower side of the leaves of the trees, with the fungus side down.

It should be explained here that fungi are reproduced by means of microscopic objects known as spores and that those of the Red Aschersonia are so small that millions could easily be placed on a surface of one square inch.

The Red Aschersonia parasitizes and destroys principally the citrus whitefly and the cloudy-winged whitefly, also of citrus. It also, effectively destroys some of the white flies that infest guavas. It is not an effective parasite against the woolly whitefly.

Another very useful Aschersonia is the Yellow Aschersonia, or Yellow Whitefly Fungus, but as this infects and destroys only the cloudy-winged whitefly, it has not been cultured, as the Red Aschersonia attacks both the citrus and the cloudy-winged whiteflies. However, what has been said about the Red Aschersonia and the method of spreading it about a grove or into

Variety Tendencies In Citrus Plantings . . .

By W. F. WARD
At Meeting Florida State
Horticultural Society

There has always been a tendency among growers to deviate from the average in their citrus plantings from year to year. During the early years of the industry the variations were greater than they have been for the last few years because less was known of the different varieties and of what the market demand would be for citrus fruits in the future. The growers in the early days frequently were groping for varieties which might prove superior to those being planted and which were different from those of their neighbors. This tendency has lessened as the industry has developed, but even now new varieties and sometimes some of the older ones are still being tried out. In the main however, varieties have become more standardized and in many cases certain strains have been developed which are superior to the common run of the trees of those varieties. The number of varieties that have been planted during the last ten years is much smaller than formerly. The bulk of the citrus plantings today is made up of not more than 12 varieties of oranges, grapefruit, mandarin type fruits and limes combined.

There is still a variation in plantings and in the demand for different varieties from year to year and nurserymen are constantly striving to guess or anticipate which varieties will be in strong demand about 3 years ahead of his production of trees.

There are many factors which influence this tendency to change among which are the following:

The prevailing price at which the fruit of different varieties is selling for or the immediate market demand and price; the future outlook; the sections of the state or the types of land on which the larger plantings are being made; the desire to try some variety which looks promising for the future, including its possibilities as fresh fruit, for canning, juice and concentrate purposes; the effort to round out the individual planting to get a more balanced crop; the resistance to cold — this factor being considered if there has been a recent freeze; and finally the growth, vigor and productivity of varieties.

It appears that there is a direct correlation between prevailing prices of one season and the plantings made the following year. For instance, if Hamlins sell very high for one or two years there is immediately a stronger demand for Hamlin trees. Two or three years later Valencias may sell higher in proportion than other varieties and be more profitable in which case the demand for Valencia trees immediately becomes stronger. There were several years in which tangerines sold at a low price and immediately tangerine planting stopped and many growers began cutting off their trees and working them over to other varieties. While this does not appear to be good business and it would doubtless be better if the grower would try to arrive at a long-time market forecast of fruit demand and prices and then plant the varieties which appeared to have the best future. It is doubtful if this plan is often followed.

In order to get a better picture of the situation as it has existed in recent years, I have secured from the State Plant Board their figures on all citrus trees which have been reported as moved from all nurseries in the state to other points within the State of Florida and have re-arranged and compiled these for three five-year periods beginning July 1, 1928, and extending through June 30, 1943. These figures do not represent the exact number of tree plantings since a small percentage of the trees may have been handled for re-sale and another inspection made on the same lot of trees. They do give a good overall picture of the plantings and are the most reliable figures which can be obtained. An examination of these tables will show the tendencies in plantings for each of the three periods of five years each. For convenience this data is presented in four tables. All points cannot be covered in detail in this paper but the tables can be studied later by those who may be particularly interested. Some of the salient points brought out by each table will be mentioned here.

Plantings By Classes

Table 1 shows the plantings by classes as oranges, grapefruit, limes, etc., for each of the 5 year periods. It is noted that the planting of all oranges as a group has been quite uniform for the three periods, but has been slightly heavier during the last 10 years, there being an average of about 2½ million trees planted in each 5 year period. For grapefruit the plantings were very heavy in the first 5 year period being approximately 1,100,000 trees but the number dropped to 650,000 in the next 5 years and then to about 420,000 in the last 5 year period.

The planting of mandarin type fruit or the "kid glove" type has dropped very rapidly from 1928 to the present time, the being less than 1/3 as many trees plant in the last 5 year period as in the first.

Both lime and lemon plantings took a surge upward in the second period, dropped rapidly in the third to almost original figures. For the last two years price of limes has been extremely satisfactory and the demand for trees this sea has exhausted the entire supply in the St

Orange Plantings

Table 2 shows the approximate plantin of Hamlin, Parson Brown, Pineapple, combined planting of Valencia and Lue G Gongs, and all other varieties combine both named or un-named and seedlings. the varieties mentioned the Hamlin sta out far ahead in the percentage of incre of plantings. In the first 5 year period ab 300,000 trees were planted, while duri the next 5 years three times that ma were set and in the last period over 600,0 trees were planted.

The Parson Brown is still popular but h not quite held its own. In comparison w Hamlin almost 3 times as many Hamli as Parsons have been planted during 15 year period. In the last year howe practically all Hamlins and Parson Brow in the State have been sold. When Hamli could not be secured Parsons were subs tuted as the surge upward for early orang has been stronger than the supply of tre

Pineapples have held their own throug out the 15 year period, the plantings bei almost the same for the 3 periods. For t last two seasons however the demand f Pineapples has not nearly kept pace w that of early oranges.

Definite figures on Jaffa plantings a not available but the principal nurseries the state advise that the present dema for them is on the increase and considera above that for Pineapple. This may be pa tially due to the fact that the Jaffa w stand much more cold, is a more vigoro tree and not as susceptible to "relaps following a heavy crop of fruit. In so sections however, like the Indian River S tion, the Pineapple is very popular a Jaffa plantings are very small indeed. Ma sections have their preferences for cert varieties and changes do not come rapid

The combined plantings of Valencias a Lue Gim Gongs has been very uniform f the three periods, averaging approximat one million trees in each period. The mand for the last 2 seasons has b strong. These late varieties make up ab

5-Year Period	
1928 - 2	
to	
1932 - 3	
1933 - 3	
to	
1937 - 3	
1938 - 3	
to	
1942 - 4	
Total for 15 years	

5-Year	
1928 -	
to	
1932 -	
1933 -	
to	
1937 -	
1938 -	
to	
1942 -	
TOTAL	

5-Year	
1928 -	
to	
1932 -	
1933 -	
to	
1937 -	
1938 -	
to	
1942 -	
Total	

5-Year	
1928 -	
to	
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1942 -	
TOTAL	

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Agr

38% of the total orange plantings for the 15 year period and also for the last 5 years. For all other varieties of oranges combined the average number planted each year has been a little under 100,000 trees. The average planting of all varieties of oranges has been about ½ million trees per year.

Grapefruit

In Table 3 is shown the grapefruit plantings. The three principal varieties planted are the Marsh Seedless, Thompson (also called Thompson Pink) and the Duncan. The Marsh Seedless stands far out in front in recent plantings. During the last ten years, if the Thompson plantings are omitted, there have been more Marsh Seedless trees planted than all other varieties combined, including the Duncan, Conners Early, Excelsior, McCarty, Foster, Walters, Silver Cluster and the other lesser known varieties.

Few growers realize the number of Thompson Pink trees that are being planted. In the last ten years more than three times as many Thompson trees have been planted as Duncan, which stands in third place. Exact figures on the number of "red" grapefruit trees planted are not available but they are on the increase.

In no other class of citrus has there been such a rapid decline in the planting of the **many other varieties** as in grapefruit. Exclusive of Marsh Seedless, Thompson and Duncan all other varieties have been placed in one group and their combined planting has dropped from 481,000 trees to 64,000 in the last five-year perod.

Tangerines, Temples and Lmes

Table 4 gives data on Temples, tangernes and limes. Temple orange, the pink and red grapefruit and some of the newer varieties of tangelos are the only classes of citrus that have been on the constant increase in plantings during the last 15 years. The increase of Temple plantings has been quite rapid in the last five years and the end is not in sight.

The reverse has been the case with tangerines. During the 1928-29 season over 96,000 tangerine trees were planted which is **more than one and one-half times as many as have been planted in the last 12 years.** Not only were new plantings practically stopped but many trees were cut down and worked over to other varieties. In 1941 there were about **300,000 less** tangerine trees in Florida than in 1931. Now tangerine prices are looking up a little. **What will be the next move?**

In the case of limes there has been a gradual turning away from other types to the Persian type which is seedless, and green in color when ready for picking. The majority of the plantings are now of this type. Comparatively few key limes and other seedy varieties are planted. There was a tremendous expansion of lime plantings from 1931 to 1939 and no one could tell where it would stop. The lime bark diseases began giving real trouble and some freezes came along with rather a severe one in 1940 and both the growers and the trees got cold feet and the plantings quickly decreased. Many trees were killed by the cold and replantings were not made. For the last two seasons however there has been an increase in price and increased plantings are being made.

Lemons

From a commercial standpoint lemons are of minor importance though the trend of plantings has been quite interesting. The four varieties that have been planted most, named in the order of the numbers

(Continued on page 14)

The total number of citrus trees moved from Florida nurseries to Florida destinations, beginning July 1, 1928, as reported to the Nursery Inspector of Florida State Plant Board, given in the following four tables, and are grouped in 5-year periods:*

TABLE I — Classes of Citrus

5-Year Period	Oranges	Grapefruit	Mandarines	Limes	Lemons	Misc.	Total
1928 - 29 to 1932 - 33	2,325,455	1,118,708	618,888	101,554	15,042	123,516	4,303,163
1933 - 34 to 1937 - 38	2,868,570	658,903	204,129	338,577	96,184	77,848	4,244,211
1938 - 39 to 1942 - 43	2,622,120	423,241	193,728	129,699	22,976	111,685	3,503,449
Total for 15 years	7,816,145	2,200,852	1,016,745	569,830	134,202	313,049	12,050,823

TABLE II — Oranges

5-Year Period	Hamlin	Parson Brown	Pineapple	Valencia and Lue Gim	Other Varieties of Oranges	Total
1928 - 29 to 1932 - 33	318,773	255,574	304,800	1,012,025	434,283	2,325,455
1933 - 34 to 1937 - 38	992,507	156,395	277,043	981,812	520,814	2,868,571
1938 - 39 to 1942 - 43	644,563	196,472	309,735	981,159	490,193	2,622,122
TOTAL	1,895,843	608,441	891,578	2,974,996	1,445,290	7,816,148

TABLE III — Grapefruit

5-Year Period	Marsh Seedless	Duncan	Thompson	All Other Varieties	Total
1928 - 29 to 1932 - 33	480,324	131,580	25,332	481,472	1,118,708
1933 - 34 to 1937 - 38	262,901	32,338	151,524	212,140	658,903
1938 - 39 to 1942 - 43	204,156	23,531	131,251	64,303	423,241
Total	947,381	187,449	308,107	757,915	2,200,952

TABLE IV — Temples, Tangerines and Limes

5-Year Period	Temples	Tangerines	LIMES		
			Persian	Un-named	Other
1928 - 29 to 1932 - 33	92,854	175,110	57,790	40,248	3,516
1933 - 34 to 1937 - 38	123,117	25,580	202,444	100,939	35,194
1938 - 39 to 1942 - 43	134,979	28,162	94,927	16,356	18,126
TOTAL	350,950	228,852	355,161	157,543	57,126

*The fiugres in the four tables were compiled from tabulations made by the Department of Agricultural Economics of the Florida Experiment Station.

Farm Bureau Groups Meet

At Citrus Commission Building In Lakeland, June 13th

Minutes Farm Bureau Citrus Department Committee on Education and Trends in Research

Time: 1:00 A. M., Tuesday, June 13, 1944.

Place: Citrus Commission building, Lakeland, Fla.

Present: Committeemen W. F. Ward, Avon Park; R. H. Prine, Terra Ceia; D. McGowan Bowman, Weirsdale; E. T. Lyle, Windemere; J. W. Friesner, Lake Alfred; H. C. Brown, Clermont; R. M. Clewis, jr., Tampa; Jim Morton, Waverly; O. C. Bryan, Lakeland; Ralph Boswell, Tampa.

Advisors: Dr. A. F. Camp, Lake Alfred Citrus Experiment Station, and E. F. DeBusk, Extension Service, Gainesville.

Guests: Leo Wilson, Victor Hodnett, Emil Karst, Frank Holland, Louis Grieneisen, John Ford and approximately five other interested friends.

Chairman Brown presiding.

This being the first meeting of a new committee, Chairman Brown introduced Jim Morton, chairman of the Farm Bureau Citrus Department, who made a statement as to what the whole Department hopes this committee may see fit to undertake.

Chairman Brown then gave some of the historical background leading up to formation of the committee and to the meeting of the day.

Dr. O. C. Bryan was elected vice chairman of the committee.

Motion "That we promote a three day Citrus Institute at Camp McQuarrie, (in Ocala National Forest) in late August or early September, in cooperation with the Lake County Farm Bureau and the State Extension Service." Motion adopted.

Followed some discussion of program and arrangements for the Institute.

Motion, "That Chairman Brown appoint such committees as in his opinion may be needed to secure a successful camp." Motion adopted.

Motion, "That in addition to the Extension Service and Experiment Station which are already ably represented by advisors accredited to this committee, the Chairman invite the Research Department of the Citrus Commission, the Horticultural Society, the Soil Conservation Service, the U. S. D. A. Citrus Research Section and the Agricultural Adjustment Agency to appoint representation to advise with us on problems lying in their respective fields." Motion adopted.

Dr. Camp made the good suggestion that production problems be given emphasis at Camp McQuarrie, supplemented by consideration of marketing, costs, by-products development and relationships with citrus industry people of other states.

Discussion of principles and procedure crystallized into an informal agreement upon the following as being Committee objectives:

(1) To gather from any and all sources citrus information which promises to be of value to growers and to pass such information to growers by any and all means available.

(2) To cooperate with the Lake County Farm Bureau and the Extension Service in sponsorship of an Institute on citrus production to be held for three days at Camp McQuarrie this summer.

(3) To design its program with "the fate of the small grower" constantly in mind.

(4) To encourage larger financial support for state experimental and research work on citrus problems.

(5) To promote citrus educational meetings and tours under sponsorship of County Farm Bureau Citrus Committees.

At the invitation of the Chair Frank Holland outlined provisions of the proposed Lempke bill (HR 4806) which would provide for federal inspection of all fertilizers moving in interstate commerce. Action of the committee was to request that Mr. Holland's presentation of the subject be repeated in the afternoon for the information of the entire Citrus Department meeting at 1:30. (At the Department meeting the Florida Farm Bureau was requested to register strongly against passage of HR 4806).

By common consent it was agreed that the Committee shall meet next on call by its chairman.

Motion to adjourn and adjournment.

John Ford, Secretary.

Minutes Citrus Department Bureau Florida Farm Bureau

Time: 2:10 P. M., June 13, 1944.

Place Citrus Commission building, Lakeland, Fla.

Present, Committeemen, Hodnett, Wilson, Clewis, Parrish, Lamont, Lyle, Todd, Grieneisen and Morton. Chairman Morton presiding.

Others present: E. F. DeBusk, Charlie Garrett, Bill Story, Ed Henderson, Emil Karst, Lacy Thomas, Doug Igou, Warren Roberts, Doyle Timmons, A. F. Swift, J. R. Shoecraft, H. C. Brown, Frank Holland, H. E. Strohm, Mrs. Wm. Horton, Ralph Boswell, Frank Cawthon, Charlie Irrgang, W. F. Ward, R. H. Prine, J. L. Howell, Dudley Putnam, Alex White, George Walz, Corkie Wolfe, Al Whitmore, John Ford and approximately fifteen other interested friends.

Minutes of the March 15 meeting of the Department were read, approved and ordered to record.

At the Chair's invitation Frank Holland discussed the Lempke bill (HR 4806) which proposed to require federal inspection of all fertilizers moving in interstate commerce.

Motion, "That the Citrus Department request the Florida Farm Bureau to register against passage of this bill." Motion adopted.

Lacy Thomas, reporting on the morning session of the meeting, attended by some fifty earnest members and friends, had been explanatory, trying first to identify the many phases of our water conservation problem before making abortive attempts at solution. He pledged the committee's cooperation with the several relatively localized organizations already working on various phases of the problem in their respective areas and expressed the hope that our new statewide committee may be of value to all of them as a clearing house to make possible coordination and concerted action. He quoted Warren Roberts' statement that the ssential differ-

ence beween Florida and the Sahara Desert is water.

It was suggested that when County Farm Bureau meetings are held under sponsorship of their respective Water Conservation committees, their legislators-elect might well be invited to be present.

Harry C. Brown, reporting on the morning meeting of the subcommittee on Education and Trends in Research, outlined the objectives agreed upon.

At Ed Todd's suggestion, the matter of appropriation of Farm Bureau funds for use by Mr. Brown's committee as needed in furtherance of its program was left to the executive committee.

Victor Hodnett read a splendid report on activities of the Citrus Commission and of the Growers Administrative Committee, all meetings of which bodies he has attended as a representative of our Citrus Department.

At this point Bill Story, who had just completed a telephone conversation with Mr. Prince of the American Farm Bureau in Washington, reported that the agricultural appropriation bill has been amended to permit continuance of the agricultural wage stabilization activities of the War Food Administration if a majority of producers of a given commodity within the area affected request such intervention.

On motion by Lyle, seconded by Todd, and by unanimous vote the Department adopted a resolution expressing appreciation of Tom Swann's contribution to the welfare of growers during his eight years as a member and three years as chairman of the Citrus Commission, which responsibilities he has recently resigned.

Legislative committee chairman Ed Todd asked whether his committee is expected to originate recommendations for citrus legislation or merely act upon such matters as may be referred to it. By general agreement it was understood that the committee shall act in both such ways.

Motion, "That the Research Committee on Education and Research consult appropriate authorities and prepare a recommendation looking toward adequate salaries for state employees engaged in citrus research work, including funds for research on citrus irrigation problems." Motion adopted.

By unanimous acclaim the Citrus Commission and its secretary Bob Evans were thanked for the use of their facilities.

Motion to adjourn and adjournment.

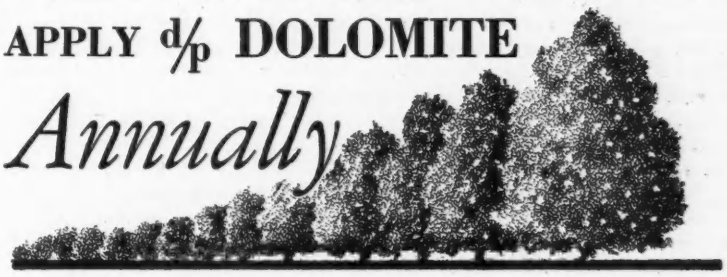
John Ford, Secretary.

Tangerines Still Show in Citrus Inspection Bureau Reports

Winter Haven, June 29—(Special)—Tangerines persist in the weekly reports of the state citrus inspection bureau, although last season the tangerine crop was harvested by the first of June and ran several hundred thousand boxes higher than the 1943-44 volume. The weekly summary issued today indicated that 232 boxes of tangerines were moved during the week June 17-23, a slight increase over the 215 boxes of last week.

The seasonal volume for all citrus through June 23 had reached 43,458,668 boxes, or 108,646.7 cars, an increase of 3,951,154 boxes or 10 percent, over the same period last year. The breakdown for the season included 9,029,052 boxes of grapefruit, 31,408,913 of oranges and 3,020,703 of tangerines, only tangerines showing a decrease from last season's statistics, which showed a grand total through June 25 of 39,507,759 boxes, or 98,769.4 cars, of which 8,385,807 boxes were of grapefruit, 27,624,523 of oranges and 3,497,429 of tangerines. Shipments to date are approximately three and a half million boxes above the entire fresh fruit output of last season, which totaled 40,075,837 boxes, and fair-sized shipments are expected for the next several weeks.

APPLY d/p DOLOMITE



Don't Lose the Benefits You've Gained! . . .

Dolomite is a superior, long-lasting conditioner which restores acid-alkali balance in the soil, releases "locked-up" plant food and supplies the essential magnesium and calcium your trees need. But even Dolomite will leach from the soil in time.

One application a year is sufficient to keep your groves in shape once you have restored the soil to top producing condition. *But be sure to make this annual application!* Otherwise you'll lose what you've gained, and it will cost you more to restore soil balance.

DOLOMITE Products, Inc. OCALA, FLORIDA Buy War Bonds

Eddie Makes A Report On Trip Through Hardee Coun

"Eddie," said the Boss one morning this month, "it's about time to make another trip through the grove properties of some of our good customers."

And since it was hot in the office and the vagrant in me was sort of coming to the surface anyway, I replied quickly, "Okay, when do we start?"

Then the Boss just knocked me off my pins by saying, "WE don't start, but YOU had better get going right away." The Boss explained that he had to be in about four other places the balance of the week and besides he wanted to find out if I had learned anything on the first two trips I had made with him.

So that's how it was that I landed in Wauchula one morning this month all by my lonesome, where I was supposed to meet Sam Carlton, our representative in that section. Well, it happened that Sam was en route to Tampa by the time I reached there for the specific purpose of seeking to speed up the delivery of some of our good fertilizers to some of our good customers.

But George Merrin, our other representative in Hardee, was right there on the job and we spent quite a day together. George, in case you didn't know it, used to be with the Extension Service of the University of Florida — and he sure knows his stuff. If the day we spent with him is any sample of his style of industry heaven prevent our ever having to devote another day to his company. There must be something about our fertilizer that makes the men who manufacture, sell and service it absorb a heap of extra vitamins for our observation is that they go like a couple of steam engines every minute of the day.

Well, anyway we hadn't been with George more than a couple of minutes when he said, "Let's go over to the Carlton Fruit Company." So we went. The packing house which handles the fruit produced by the Carlton brothers was shut down for the season but we were lucky enough to find L. M. Carlton, secretary-treasurer of the company, on the job and he told a lot of things we wanted to know about the Carltons and their groves.

The Carlton's have been dominant factors in Hardee county for several generations, not failing to mention Doyle who served as governor of Florida, and who practises law in Tampa now and raises a heap of cattle over in the Hardee section on the side.

Anyway L. M. explained to us that the Carlton brothers operated 750 acres of groves, devoted about 65 percent to mid-season fruit, 30 percent to late varieties, and about 5 percent to earlies. He vouched for the fact that our fertilizer which is used on all the groves was doing a swell job, that the fruit and trees had an exceptional degree of uniformity, that a heavy crop had been picked the past season and that a mighty good crop was set this season.

Carlton explained that his company were great believers in irrigation, having 250 acres already under irrigation and putting more and more of their groves under irrigation each season.

C. J. Carlton is president of the company, and G. S. Carlton is packing house manager.

Later in the day we saw several of the Carlton groves and they were as pretty grove properties as we have seen anywhere, and as L. M. said their uniformity was almost uncanny.

Then we talked to W. W. Whitehurst, prominent Wauchula attorney, who almost raved about the fine crop of early oranges, grapefruit and tangerines he raised on his 76 acres. Since we service these groves and supply the fertilizer I knew everybody would be pleased to hear about how well they are getting along.

W. B. (Doc) Beeson was in his drug store when we visited him and he, too, was plumb sold on the fine crop[s] 50 acr[es] He has been using our fertilizer[s] we started in busines[s] which sta[rted] its own story, it seem[ed] to us. L[ater] else we talked to he stated that the coming year promised to be just as it has been for the past se[ason]

As we left the drug store we Flake, who owns and operates a grove in Hardee coun[ty]. The with Mr. Flake, as well as with a we interviewed, seemed to run a same groove. Everybody was hap[py] results they were getting from o[ur] and service, and everybody not o[nly] raising big crops but for a big the coming season. Mr. Flake said as the trees were adequately fe[d] for there was no reason why bi[g] good crops should not continue to

This business of interviewing in town suited me right down so after lunch I said to George, "I'd better be getting back to having vivid recollection of the ing I had done the past two mon[ths] Boss must have talked to George Anyway he said, "Before you le[ave] grove I want you to look at." So was the pay-off — I was in for i[t]

I'm glad, however, that I did s[ee] we went through that afternoon of figured that Hardee County's mostly confined to cattle with a groves here and there, but I lear[ned] — plenty different.

Anyhow we drove to G. R. B[ell] and he got into the car with us to and into and through some properties. It seems that the B[ell] migrated to Hardee county aft[er] War and that G. R.'s father groves we traversed.

The groves were just gorge[ous]

SUPERIOR FERTILIZ

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On An Unescorted ounty This Month . . .

50 acres produces. fertilizers ever since which statement tells us. Like everyone ed that his crop for d to be a big one, past several years. tore we ran into Jeff rates a hundred-acre . The conversation with all the others o run almost in the was happy over the from our fertilizers not only had been a big crop set for ake said that so long ately fed and cared why big crops and inue to be raised. viewing our patrons down to the heels, eorge, "Well, I guess back to the office," of the grove walk- wo months. But the George on the phone. you leave there's a at." So I knew that in for it again. I did see the groves ternoon. I had sort unty's industry was with a few isolated t I learned different

G. R. Bostick's home ith us and we drove some of his grove the Bostick family ty after the Civil father planted the

gorgeous (I'm all out of adjectives) but they were loaded down with the new crop of fruit, and as green and pretty and uniform as any we've seen anywhere. In fact we didn't see how the trees could carry the load when the fruit matured but were told that they could do it.

One group of tangerines, which were the largest we'd ever seen, were just literally full of fruit, which the owner said matured 15 days ahead of the market. Since they pick from 15 to 16 boxes to the tree it struck me that they were pretty valuable trees.

I could rave on and on about this property, but I won't. There were some old seedling trees however that I must mention — the biggest orange trees we have ever seen, still bearing and so high that no regulation ladder is tall enough to reach the top. Mr. Bostick indicated that he thought they must have been planted around 1877 or 1880, as they were large trees when Mr. Bostick was a youngster.

One comment he made struck us as logical. He said all this talk about over-production was nothing new, that he had been hearing it since he started in the business, and that the market had always grown with production. He indicated the belief that it would continue to do so.

We also talked with J. H. Dulaney, one of the best known strawberry buyers and shippers in the country, who has come to make Wauchula his home and who has purchased 180 acres of citrus groves near there. He said that Superior Extra Brand Fertilizers were doing a fine job for him, that he had a good crop this season and a better one set and that his trees were all healthy, uniform and of good color. He raises Hamlins, Valencias, grapefruit, tangerines, Pineapples and seedlings.

One of the larger grove properties of the county which our company services is owned by R. W. Burch Co., Inc. L. W. Prosser, President, manages the operation, and M. C. Skipper is caretaker and naturally the undertaking is a really big business. The headquarters of this company are in Arcadia and we didn't get to see the property, but the fact that they use our fertilizer is evidence enough for me that they have a most successful operation.

We also drove through the grove of W. G. Bailey and it was another one of those prize beauties, both trees and crop being in the very finest condition.

Another interesting sight we saw was the large number of older trees which had been rejuvenated by our foot rot treatment, which of course is carried on by our caretaking crews under our supervision. We don't know the technical name of the method, but anyhow a strong Bordeaux mixture is injected into the soil around the trees and the first thing you know the trees are hale and hearty and producing fruit to beat the band. This treatment has been particularly effective on seedling orange root of which there is a great deal in the Hardee County area.

Two other fine properties were those of the W. E. McEwen Estate and the Durrance property near Bowling Green. The 74 acres of the first named property and the 300 acres owned by the Durrances are really show places.

We still haven't learned to like to walk all day through groves, but the more we see of these fine groves we have been privileged to visit the past few months the more convinced we are that owning one of them is really the answer to prayer — or will be when labor is available again. Right now our natural propensity for wanting to do our work sitting down sort of eliminates us as a good prospect for becoming a grove owner — but after the war maybe it will be different.

One thing we are absolutely sold on is the outstanding performance of Superior's Extra Value Brands of Fertilizers. EDDIE

LIZER COMPANY

President

dway at 47th St., Tampa, Florida

P. O. Box 1021

Citrus Control In Palestine

Of interest to citrus growers everywhere is the recently issued report of the Palestine Citrus Control Board, inasmuch as this board corresponds in a manner with our own Florida Citrus Commission.

In December, 1939, the General Agricultural Council of Palestine resolved that the interests of the Citrus Industry of Palestine required the establishment of a Control Board with statutory powers. The Board was officially established in October, 1940.

The Board consists of three official members, one of whom is chairman, and eight producer members as represenatives of citrus growers; all members being appointed by the High Commission.

The industry in Palestine is divided into Arab and Jewish sections, for what reason we know not, and thus two joint secretaries are named by the General Manager, one giving his attention to the Arab section and the other to the Jewish section.

Each citrus grower in the country is required to give to the Control Board a detailed description of his holdings together with the condition of his trees, his annual production and other data which the Board may request. The Board then tabulates the grove plantings, showing whether ownership is vested in Arab or Jewish nationals.

A total of 11,631 citrus groves are listed, about equally divided between Arabs and Jews, not far from the commercial groves in Florida. These groves however are mostly of small area and even the owner of a few backyard trees was included in the listing. Groves of great area, such as are common in Florida, are very few in Palestine.

Where owners require financial assistance in the care of the groves, advances are made by the Board to cover the necessary expenses. These loans are made by the government on applications approved by the Board. These short-term or seasonal advances are to be repaid by the grove owner from the proceeds of his crop.

In addition to these short-term loans, the government, acting through the Control Board, has under consideration the granting of long-time assistance to grove owners who may be in need of extended credit for the proper development of their groves.

As a wartime measure, a Citrus Marketing Board was set up by the government for the purpose of controlling or regulating the marketing of citrus fruits grown in Palestine. This Marketing Board operates in close cooperation with the Control Board.

Exports of citrus fruits from Palestine during the season 1940-41, the last for which records are available, amounted to only 175,-232 cases, of which 160,704 cases were oranges, 14,118 cases of grapefruit, and 410 cases of lemons, Egypt being by far the leading buyer.

Under the authority of the Control Ordinance, the Control Board has control over the planting and replanting of citrus trees. Growers who refuse to comply with the orders of the Control Board in the planting or eradication of citrus trees are subject to prosecution, and the Board has authority to establish the maximum size of areas which may be considered as newly planted "for private enjoyment," limiting such plantings to twenty trees.

Research work into the matter of citrus wasteage is carried on under the direction of the Control Board, much in the same manner of the research work being done under the supervision of the Florida Citrus Commission. This work is being expanded to meet anticipated conditions after the war.

Also like the Florida Citrus Commission, the Control Board carries on an advertising campaign for Palestine Citrus fruits. A film entitled "Springtime in the Holy Land," has been leased under a five-year contract to an American company for exhibition in the United States and Canada. An advertising van is used with the publicity campaigns in the United Kingrom. Publication advertising is also carried on under the direction of the Board.

In view of the scarcity of boxwood for crate material, the Board pursued investigations into the possibility of using crates made of palm leaves. Experiments carried out by the Board proved this material to be so satisfactory that arrangements were made for the manufacture of such crates in quantities.

The report of the Control Board is very exhaustive and demonstrates fully that the Board is alive to the citrus situation as it now exists and as to possible conditions after the war. While the industry in Palestine is of minor importance as compared with the industry in the United States, it is evident that the growers themselves and the members of the Control Board are determined to take every possible step to promote the growth and prosperity of the industry.

FUNGI AND CONTROLLING CITRUS PESTS

(Continued from Page 5)

the trees that have no fungus in them applies equally well to the Yellow Aschersonia. In some parts of the state the cloudy-winged white fly may be the dominant one although the citrus white fly is generally regarded as the most abundant and most widely distributed.

There are two other species of Aschersonia, the Cuban Aschersonia and the Turbinate Aschersonia, that infect and destroy scale insects of the soft scale group. The Cuban Aschersonia is of a buff, brown, or reddish color, having pustules 1/16 to 1/4 inch in diameter. It is sometimes found heavily parasitizing the Liriodendron Scale on banana shrub and magnolia. This fungus is easily spread by mixtures of its spores in water.

The Turbinate Aschersonia is useful in the control of the Florida wax scales and consists of one or several whitish outgrowths from the body of the scale with a terminal depression bearing the red or near red spores. It may be easily spread to scales not infected by it by mixing some of the fungus material with water and spraying the resulting mixture of spores and water on the non-infected scale.

As all the Aschersonia mentioned, as well as several others, occur on whitefly larvae or scale insects infesting native trees, particularly in the hammocks in Florida, students of these fungi have concluded that they are native to Florida. Thus the Red and Yellow Aschersonias and several others are found con-

trolling whitefly larvae on dahoon holly and swamp bay.

The Brown Whitefly Fungus attacks several species of whiteflies including the citrus whitefly, the cloudy-winged whitefly, blackfly and probably some others. The blackfly is not known to occur in Florida at present but was a serious pest in Cuba until a few years ago. The Brown Whitefly Fungus, a native of India, has been in Florida for many years and was first recognized by Dr. H. J. Webber in the '90's of the last century. It is a very effective parasite of the whiteflies in that it continues to be more effective later in the season, for instance late September and October, than the Aschersonias. As its name implies, it is brown, and occurs mainly on the underside of whitefly infested leaves but one stage of its growth may occur on the tops of the leaves. An interesting characteristic of this fungus is that when once established on a whitefly larvae, it sends out threads of fungus growth to other whitefly larvae thus eventually affecting the entire infestation on the bottom of a leaf. Some of these fungus threads will also creep around the edge of the leaf to the top on which they form a tissue-like growth of fungus mycelium. The interesting part of this, furthermore, is that the brownish fruiting bodies develop on this growth and the entire surface of the leaf may assume a cinnamon brown color — the writer has seen the leaves on entire branches of citrus trees thus covered with these fruiting bodies. This fungus may be distributed to other whitefly infested trees either by pinning fungus bearing leaves or by mixing the fruiting bodies with water and spraying them as previously explained for the Aschersonias.

The writer has omitted the scientific names of the friendly fungi in preparing this paper. Any growers who wish further details or information that could not be given in a short paper are requested to consult Extension Bulletin 88, a copy of which may be obtained by addressing the mailing room, Agricultural Experiment Station, at Gainesville.

POLK LEADS STATE IN MAY CITRUS FRUIT SHIPMENTS

(Continued from page 4)

same month revealed that 5,682,566 equivalent - standard - boxes-by containers were used, 80 percent of which were the 4,680,106 1:3/5 bushel wirebound crate classification. The industry used 672,779 of the 1:3/5 bushel standard nailed boxes; 19,325 of the eight pound mesh bags; and 128,425 of the 4/5 bushel mesh bags.

Lower classifications were: 1 bushel nailed potato box, 568; 4/5 bushel standard nailed box, 2490; 1:2/5 bushel wirebound box, 694; 4/5 bushel wirebound crate, 100; 20 pound mesh bag, 2775; 10 pound mesh bag, 2163; one bushel fibre basket, 968; one bushel basket, 968; one bushel basket, 19,931; 1:3/10 bushel Owasso crate, 1241.

Cpl. Krisch, Avon Park, Oldest Man Ever Drafted In The United States

No. 1 claimant for the distinction of being the oldest man ever drafted in the United States as Cpl. Alex F. Krisch of San Antonio, now stationed at Avon Park Army Air Field, Avon Park, Florida.

Cpl. Krisch bases his claim on a recent Associated Press release which announced the medical discharge of one Stephen Reardon, 46, in England, with the further comment that the army newspaper, Stars and Stripes, had referred to Reardon as the "oldest man ever drafted in the United States."

Reardon had been inducted in August 1942, which would place his age, at the time of his induction, at 44. Bachelor Grisch was drafted September 19, 1942, at the ripe age of 45 years and five months, which would give him at least a one-year edge on Reardon and undisputed claim on the title if the Stars and Stripes report is accurate.

At the time of his induction, Cpl. Krisch was employed by George Howard Templeton, prominent San Antonio lawyer as private chauffeur, and made his home at 120 East Cypress street. His present assignment is dispatcher for the Transportation Section of the Replacement Training Unit at Avon Park Army Air Field.

One Of Florida's Finest Truck Farms

Is Offered For Sale At A Price Far Below Its Productive Worth

We offer for sale a fine 47½ acre truck farm just beyond the city limits of Bartow, Florida, including a modern 6-room dwelling with bath and modern city conveniences; 3 tenant houses; 2 barns; and a warehouse. In addition a railroad siding runs to the farm, making the loading of crops both convenient and most economical.

28 acres of this farm are irrigated with the Skinner system of irrigation, while on the remaining 17½ acres is a good pasture and a fine piece of timber which has not been cut in more than 20 years.

City water and lights are already in service at this farm, which has for years proven itself a remarkable producer of all truck such as cabbage, tomatoes, peppers, etc.

For someone who seeks a comfortable home and a fine agricultural investment this property is a bargain at $25,000. It can be purchased for One-Third Cash, and the balance over five years at 5 per cent interest.

GIBSON & WIRT, INC.,

Real Estate Bartow, Florida Phone 235

VARIETY TENDENCIES IN CITURS PLANTINGS

(Continued from page 7)

planted, are the Perrine, Meyer, Villa Franca and Sperryola. During the first five-year period or from 1928 to 1933 the total number of trees planted of all varieties was only 15,000. During the next five years over 95,000 were planted of which about 67,000 were Perrines. During the next five years the growers learned how susceptible the Perrine lemon was to the gumming and bark diseases and found that it had other serious faults and the plantings dropped from 67,000 to about 2700 trees for that five-year period. The last two years of that period show that only 268 trees were sold. The Perrine is completely out of the picture as an important citrus fruit at present.

The Meyer lemon is about holding its own, while the Sperryola has disappeared from sales and the Villa Franca plantings are for home use only. There is need of a better variety of lemon for Florida than has been developed so far.

Opinions of the Nurserymen

Recently I sent out a questionnaire to the principal citrus nurserymen of the state asking many questions regarding the nursery business and citrus plantings for the two-year period ending May 1, 1944. All but one replied. The replies indicate that the demand for early oranges, both Hamlins and Parson Browns has been strong and all stocks of planting size have been sold. Many orders have been booked for the future.

Very few Pineapples or Jaffas are left unsold of planting size, and many who could not get early oranges substituted these midseason varieties. Jaffas appear to be in greater demand at present than Pineapples except in the Indian River section.

There is an increasing demand for Marsh Seedless and Thompson grapefruit, but a declining demand for all other varieties. The demand for Temple oranges on various rootstocks is still strong.

The average of all the replies indicate that for the last 24 months their citrus tree sales have been as follows:

Early oranges	35%
Midseason oranges	18%
Late oranges	30%
Grapefruit	15%
Other citrus	2%
Total	100%

The sale of early oranges would have been somewhat larger had the trees been available. Nursery sales for the last 24 months averaged about 73 percent greater than for the preceding 24 month period.

Named in the order for which there has been the greatest dmand for the last 24 months the top five varieties or groups were placed as follows:

First place — Valncias and Lue Gims combined;

Second place — Hamlins;

Third place — Parson Brown;

Fourth place — Marsh Seedless;

Fifth place — Temple.

If the Valencias and Lue Gims had been placed separately instead of together the Hamlin would have taken first place. Jaffa, Navels and Pineapple varieties were also mentioned.

Rootstocks

With respect to the use of various rootstocks for citrus all agreed that there had been an increased demand for trees on rough lemon root and about 60 percent of them stated that there was a decreased demand for trees on sour orange root. The others said the demand for sour orange root trees was about the same as formerly. It appears that trees on sweet seedling orange root are not as popular as formerly. Opinion seemed divided on the demand for trees on Cleo root except for certain varieties.

In reply to a question asking for the principal reasons for a change-over from sour orange root to rough lemon root in many of the older citrus producing areas, a number of good reasons were given, the chief ones being as follows:

Plantings are now being made on lighter sand soils;

Improved methods of fertilization and the use of nutritional sprays have made it possible to raise better quality fruit on lemon root trees than formerly;

Trees on lemon root grow off faster, make larger trees and produce heavier;

Desire for greater quantity rather than quality of fruit;

General market conditions;

Influence of the work done at the Citrus Experiment Station.

It appears that while considerable progress has been made in reducing the great number of varieties planted in commercial groves that there may still be room for further improvement. It is important that promising new varieties be tested out thoroughly under varied field conditions before general plantings are made. There is good reason to believe that further improvement in varieties can be brought about much more rapidly by the use of budwood of the better proven strains within each variety. Careful budwood selection is still and always will be very important in the production of better citrus trees.

In conclusion I wish to express my thanks to Mr. J. C. Goodwin of the State Plant Board and to the different nurserymen who contributed information and figures which enabled me to prepare this paper for you. It is hoped that this information will give you a better picture of the citrus plantings which have been made in recent years and will be of some assistance to you in making your plans for the future.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS, 1944, FLORIDA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

(Continued from page 3)

to be on the way out. Alternate bearing and low yields made them poor investments. But look at them now. You growers know what has made the difference!

But our problems are not all solved by any means. There are many more clamoring for solution. How can we keep our really able and inspired investigators.

State policy is to give salary increases according to seniority, with little regard to the worth of the work the investigator has done. Every one of us is apt to think that our work is of the most importance, our contribution the greatest. The administrator does not like to start dissension and discord among his staff and appear to be playing favorites. The result is that all advance according to the length of their service, rather than in accordance with individual value. As a result, we have lost men who were priceless to the State as skilled, trained and inspired investigators.

It would seem that it might be within the province of the Florida State Horticultural Society to appoint a committee to raise funds from the industry benefited, which it would give as a bonus to an investigator who had done an outstanding and unusually valuable piece of work.

Or, such a committee could serve merely to correlate the various agencies engaged in agricultural investigation to prevent overlapping, make suggestions and see that sufficient funds are provided from the customary sources to keep top-flight investigators with us.

I recommend serious consideration of one of these courses, to our Executive Committee.

In closing, may I speak a very sincere word of appreciation for our secretary. The secretary is the most important and influential officer in most organizations. In our Society, he has been its heart and soul ever since 1917 — twenty-seven long years. His wise leadership, indefatigable efforts, sage counsel and bull-dog tenacity kept our organization alive during times of great distress. Florida Horticulture owes him a debt of gratitude which it will never be able to repay.

Control Of Rust Mites

J. R. WATSON, ENTOMOLOGIST,
FLORIDA EXPERIMENT STATION

Warm dry weather is very favorable for the development of rust mites and they multiply very rapidly. Each female lays on the average about 500 eggs and she matures in as short time as seven days, i. e., she may begin to lay eggs when she is a week old, although usually it is 10 to 12 days. It is this rapid breeding which enables rust mites to appear in large numbers so quickly when weather conditions are favorable. Rust mites appear first on the leaves and twigs, and only when the young fruit begins to approach an inch in diameter do they generally migrate to it. As to just how much injury they may do the leaves and twigs, we have no very definite information, but the injury to the fruit and to the pocketbook of the grower is only too well known.

The economical way to fight rust mites is to provide one's self with a good magnifying glass, one magnifying about ten times and inspect the fruit frequently, particularly during warm dry weather such as we are liable to have for some weeks. Of course, one cannot examine every fruit in the grove but on the other hand do not go into your grove, look at a few of the trees near the gate and then get in your car and drive off with a feeling that you have given it adequate inspection. Rust mites may be scarce in one part of the grove and very abundant in another. Therefore, visit all parts of the grove. Rust mites usually appear, particularly on a small tree, first on the southeast corner of the tree where the morning sun hits them. On a fruit exposed out in the bright sun, look on the shady side for rust mites, i. e., on the side of the fruit towards the tree. On the other hand, on fruit which is shaded by leaves, look on the side of the fruit outward from the trees. Rust mites want a good supply of light but usually avoid the direct rays of the mid-day sun. Those fruits back in the interior of the tree where they are thoroughly shaded from the sun are usually comparative free from rust mites. With this knowledge of where to find rust mites, go through the grove and if you find that half of the "fields" you examine are infested, it is time to apply remedies. By a "field" we mean that part of the fruit which you can see under the glass without moving it. For this inspection the grower should provide himself with a good hand lens magnifying about ten times and not over fifteen, as the higher magnifications do not give one a large enough field for rapid work. Such a lense will cost anywhere from $1.50 to $7.00, according to the quality. The chief difference between the cheaper and more expensive lenses is that with the cheaper lenses the edges of the field will appear blurred and discolored, whereas the more expensive lenses have been corrected for this defect.

The remedy for rust mites is sulfur in some form. In Florida this is applied generally either in the form of dust or finely ground sulfur or a spray of lime-sulfur and wettable sulfur. The dust is usually mixed with a small quantity of lime to make it go through the duster better. From 5 to 10 pounds of lime are added to 90 or 95 pounds of sulfur dust. The lime does not kill rust mites but simply gives the dust a mechanical advantage of allowing it to go through the duster more rapidly. Whether one will find it of greater advantage to dust or to spray the grove will depend upon many circumstances, especially upon the size of the grove. A great advantage of dusting is the rapidity with which it can be applied. It can usually be applied in about one-tenth of the time it takes to spray the grove. In the case of a large grove, this is a great advantage. We have seen how rapidly rust mites multiply when weather conditions are favor-

(Continued on page 18)

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Reports of Lyons Field Men . . .

POLK COUNTY
J. M. (Jim) Sample

This section has been getting some good rains recently and as a result citrus trees are putting on a nice new growth. In many cases this new growth is blooming. The summer fertilizer application is just about completed and growers are well under way with their oil spray. The new fruit crop looks promising generally, with tangerines and early oranges showing the heavier set of fruit. Grapefruit and valencias are satisfactory except in groves that suffered too severely during the spring drought. Many of these groves bloomed in April after the rains started but they seem to have shed most of their crop. Packing houses have finished moving their crops from this territory.

SOUTHWEST FLORIDA
F. W. (Felton) Scott

Summer showers in this section have been very scattered with some areas not as yet receiving any rain. The immediate section around Palmetto and Manatee county has been extremely dry as has the Arcadia section. In many instances where groves were not equipped with irrigation much of the new fruit crop was lost. Taking all factors into consideration we will have a nice crop of fruit for the coming season with perhaps the grapefruit heavier than other varities. Scale insects are very bad in most groves throughout the territory and all growers are now busy with their oil spray to bring these pests under control. The quality of valencia oranges deteriorated very rapidly during the latter part of the season and the prices paid certainly reflected the poor quality. Many of the vegetable growers in this territory are clearing new land for their fall and spring operations.

HILLSBOROUGH & PINELLAS COUNTIES
C. S. (Charlie) Little

Citrus groves in this section with the exception of those located in certain areas are in very fine shape with a nice crop of new fruit. However, some sections, mainly in the vicinity of Elfers, have suffered from the serious drouth and at this writing it is still dry and all those growers equipped for irrigation have their plants going in full force. The last of the valencia crop has been moved to market with the late shipments being of poor quality and a considerable part of this tonnage was delivered to the canning plants. We have finished with our summer application of fertilizer and we can expect some excellent results from its use as most growers had a complete range of secondaries included in their mixtures.

NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA
V. E. (Val) Bourland

Our rains have been plentiful for the most part in this territory and since we applied our fertilizer somewhat earlier this year than has been the custom we have had a very fine flush of growth and the trees are in beautiful condition. We have a nice crop of new fruit on all varieties and it is sizing up extremely well. We are having a great deal of trouble with scale insects but growers are busy with their oil spray and will soon have these pests under control. We have also several heavy infestations of rust mite. As a general rule the growers in this section have just ended one of their most successful seasons from a financial point of view, and it is encouraging to note the interest that all grove owners are taking in getting their properties in tip top condition.

WEST CENTRAL FLORIDA
E. A. (Mac) McCartney

Those persons interested in Agriculture and who really get a kick out of seeing things grow could certainly enjoy a trip through my territory at this time. We have just completed the summer application of fertilizer, have had ample rain to put this fertilizer to work and the condition of our groves appears near perfect. There is a very fine crop of fruit on all varieties of trees. Yes sir, the lover of agricultural beauty would be able to feast his eyes to complete satisfaction at the present time. We have some scale infestations at present but we are rapidly getting them under control.

SOUTH CENTRAL FLORIDA
H. C. (Cullie) Collines

With the start of the summer rains we had a very fine flush of new growth and in most cases this new growth carried bloom. In some sections that had been extremely dry during the spring this bloom was very heavy and will result in the trees carrying a nice crop of fruit. There has been considerable trouble in this section in getting help to take care of the necessary grove work but as a general rule we have completed the summer application of fertilizer and have our oil spray well under way. We still have some valencias to move from this section.

Watch The Opposite Page For The Interesting New Feature To Appear There Next Month

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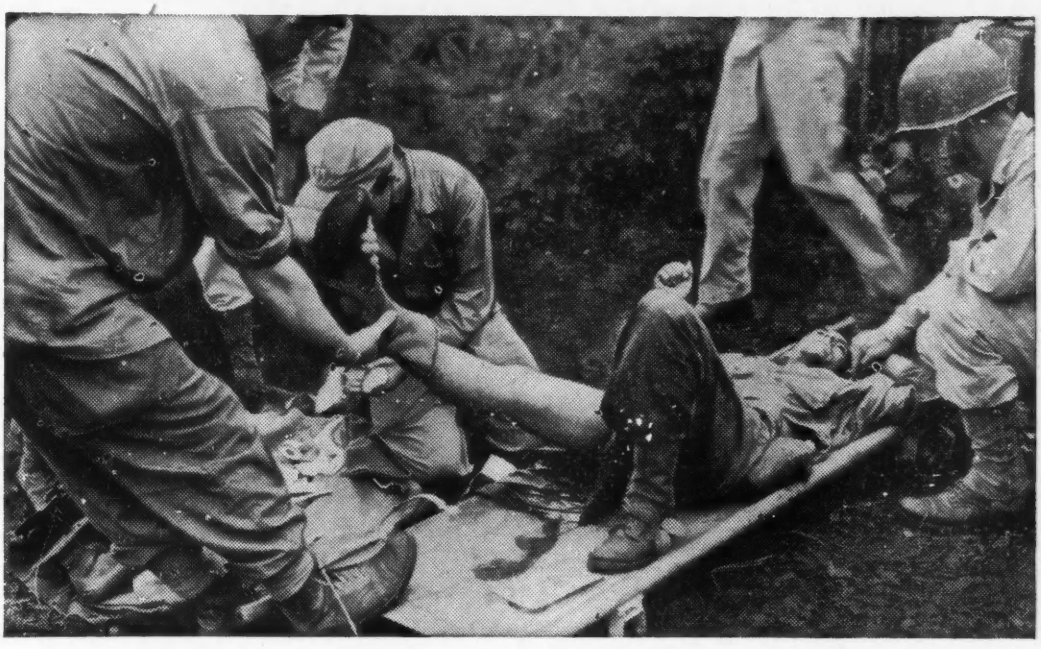

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WELCOME THE VICTORY VOLUNTEERS when they call to tell you about War Bonds

5TH WAR LOAN

EDITORIAL

(Continued from front page)

Not one line have we seen in the San Diego daily papers about the citrus and vegetable industries in this state—about shipments, prices, crops, or anything pertaining to the industry. We have not seen all the papers for 11 weeks but we have seen several during each week. We also have read the Los Angeles dailies from time to time. In neither of these can we recall seeing anything pertaining to either citrus or vegetables in this state.

"That seems strange to us. Valley newspapers are filled with news about prices, new regulations, shipments, etc. We doubt if a Valley daily ever goes to press which does not have some reference to both of these industries."

That situation would appear as strange to Floridians at it does to this Texan. Certainly we have been led to believe that Californians talked, ate, drank and dreamed citrus.

Mango Forum Slated For West Palm Beach

A forum for the discussion of various problems confronting the mango industry in Florida has been scheduled for West Palm Beach on Thursday, July 6, according to County Agent M. U. Mounts. It will be held in senior high school auditorium, beginning at 9 o'clock.

It is hoped that Dr. David Fairchild, world renowned horticultural authority of Miami, will speak on the morning progran. Other speakers will include Dr. George D. Ruehle, vice-director in charge of the Sub-Tropical Experiment Station, Homestead, who will speak on disease; John Tower of Homestead, speaking on propagation; David Sturrock, superintendent of the Atkins Institute, Cierfuegos, Cuba, varieties and culture; and S. J. Lynch of the Sub-Tropical Station, variety collection.

Uses of the mango will be discussed by Miss Isabelle S. Thursby, food conservationist with the State Agricultural Extension Service, Mrs. David Sturrock and Miss Olga Kent, Palm Beach County home demonstration agent.

Mr. Mounts says it is planned to hold future annual mango forums in different producing centers of the state.

CONTROL OF RUST MITES

(Continued from page 15)

able. If it takes a grower a week or ten days to cover his grove with his spray outfit, although he may begin at the proper time, severe injury may result before he gets around to the last part of the grove. For this owners of large groves usually depend upon dusting to control rust mites. Labor considered, too, dusting is usually considerable cheaper than spraying, especially this year when reliable and competent labor is scarce.

On the other hand, spraying has distinct advantages, and there is undoubtedly at the present time a trend toward for spraying for rust mites, particularly with those growers who have rather small holdings. The chief reason for this is that lime-sulfur spray has a very appreciable effect in controlling scale insects and whitefly, tho the control is not as good as an application of an oil emulsion. Lime-sulphur will not kill full grown scales and whitefly. It kills only the crawlers and young stages. Because of this inability to kill full grown scales and whiteflies, we do not recommend lime-sulfur as a clean up spray in the place of an oil emulsion. The latter will be more thorough. But where the infestation is not so heavy, an application of lime-sulfur will often avoid the necessity of an oil spray which is always expensive.

Lime-sulfur was formerly applied at about the rate of 1 gallon to 50 of water but during the past several years the practice has become general of using less of the lime-sulful and fortifying it by adding to each 100 gallons of spray from five to ten pounds of wettable sulfur. This mades a safer spray and one fully as effective.

The presence of a good cover crop helps much in the control of rust mites as well as other insects.

CLASSIFIED Advertisements

The rate for advertisements of this nature is only five cents per word for each insertion. You may count the number of words you have, multiply it by five, and you will have the cost of the advertisement for one insertion. Multiply this by the total number of insertions desired and you will have the total cost. This rate is so low that we cannot charge classified accounts, and would, therefore, appreciate a remittance with order. No advertisement accepted for less than 50 cents.

"ATTENTION!" Wanted information as to where I can find an entire tree or sport branch producing Naveled Grapefruit; fruits showing navel. Also persons having any type of VARIEGATED citrus trees. Reasonable prices will be paid for budwood of such freak plants. Will purchase from Nurserymen any variegated seedlings from seedbeds. Wanted particularly information as to where can be found old Seedlings producing seedless fruits of very early maturity. Royal Purple Citrus Research Nursery, Orlando, Florida.

WANTED — Washer for citrus fruit. Also complete equipment for small packing house. Owen Godwin, Sebring, Florida.

USED MACHINERY WANTED: — Box and Crate Nailing Machines, Other Boxmaking Equipment, Roller Conveyors, Fruit Processing Machinery. J. WOLFSON, 304 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Florida Agricultural Laboratory — Babson Park, Fla. Soil analyses and consultation on problems and programs. Consultant in Agricultural Processing and By-Products.

CITRUS TREES—Best quality usual varieties on sour orange or rough lemon stock. Robt. P. Thornton, c/o Clay Hill Nurseries Co., Box 2880, Tampa, Florida.